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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 JOHN STEWART,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 PROMETRIC, LLC,

14 Defendant.

CASE NO. C19-1362JLR

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
REGARDING SUBJECT
MATTER JURISDICTION

15 Before the court is Defendant Prometric, LLC's ("Prometric") notice of removal.
16 (*See* Not. of Rem. (Dkt. # 1).) The court has reviewed the notice of removal, the
17 complaint (Compl. (Dkt. # 1-2)), and Prometric's corporate disclosure statement (CDS
18 (Dkt. # 7)) and finds that Prometric has failed to provide an adequate basis for subject
19 matter jurisdiction over this action. The court therefore orders Prometrics, within seven
20 (7) days of the date of this order, to file a submission as described below.

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1 The removal statute is strictly construed against removal jurisdiction, and a
2 removing defendant bears the burden of establishing grounds for federal subject matter
3 jurisdiction in the case. *Cal. ex rel. Lockyer v. Dynegy, Inc.*, 375 F.3d 831, 838 (9th Cir.
4 2004). In its notice of removal, Prometric invokes the court’s diversity jurisdiction.
5 (Not. of Removal at 2-3 (citing 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441).) A federal court’s diversity
6 jurisdiction extends to “all civil actions where the matter in controversy exceeds . . .
7 \$75,000 . . . and is between . . . citizens of different States.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1). “In
8 cases where entities rather than individuals are litigants, diversity jurisdiction depends on
9 the form of the entity.” *Johnson v. Columbia Props. Anchorage, LP*, 437 F.3d 894, 899
10 (9th Cir. 2006).

11 Here, both the complaint and the notice of removal aver that Plaintiff John Stewart
12 is a resident of Washington State. (Not. of Removal at 2; Compl. ¶ 4.) The complaint
13 also alleges that Prometric is a “Delaware corporation doing business in the State of
14 Washington with its principal place of business in Baltimore, Maryland.” (Compl. ¶ 5.)
15 However, Prometric states that it is a Delaware limited liability company—not a
16 corporation. (Not. of Removal at 2; *see also* DiFonso Decl. (Dkt. # 2) ¶ 2.)

17 For purposes of assessing diversity jurisdiction, the court must consider the
18 domicile of all members of a limited liability company. *Johnson*, 437 F.3d at 899; *see*
19 *also* Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 8(a). Prometric has failed to allege the domicile or
20 citizenship of any of its members. Although Prometric states in its corporate disclosure
21 statement that it is a “wholly owned subsidiary of Prometric Holdings Inc.” and that
22 Prometric Holdings Inc. is a Delaware corporation (CDS at 1), Prometric fails to state

1 Prometric Holding Inc.’s principal place of business. For purposes of assessing the
2 diversity of citizenship of the parties, a corporation is a citizen of both its state of
3 incorporation and its principal place of business. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c). Absent
4 complete representations concerning the citizenship of each of Prometric’s members, the
5 court cannot determine if Prometric has properly invoked this court’s subject matter
6 jurisdiction. Accordingly, Prometric must confirm that Prometric Holding Inc. is
7 Prometric’s sole member, and assuming that is the case, Prometric must also state
8 Prometric Holding Inc.’s principal place of business.¹

9 In sum, the court ORDERS Prometric to SHOW CAUSE why this case should not
10 be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. If Prometric fails to provide the court
11 with the information described above within seven (7) days of the date of this order, the

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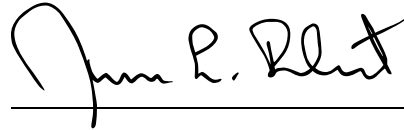
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18 ¹ The court notes that if Prometric has additional members, Prometric must identify those
19 members and each such member’s citizenship in its response to the court’s order to show cause.
20 Further, if any member of Prometric is itself a limited liability company, Prometric must provide
21 information about the citizenship of the members of that limited liability company as well, which
22 is determined in the same manner described above—namely, by establishing the citizenship of
each member. *See Johnson*, 437 F.3d at 899 (examining the citizenship of a limited partnership
whose partners included limited liability companies by looking to the citizenship of the members
of the second-layer limited liability companies). This process continues until every layer of
limited liability company membership has been reduced to the citizenship of its individual
members.

1 court will remand this action to state court. Mr. Stewart may, but is not required to,
2 respond to the court's order to show cause within the same timeframe.

3 Dated this 12th day of September, 2019.

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6 JAMES L. ROBART
7 United States District Judge
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